

NOTE: Response to Comments Nos. 1-43 were timely submittals considered by this Regional Board at its July 24, 2003 hearing and may be found on this Board's home page at <http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/~rwqcb4/>. Comments Nos. 40-43 were mistakenly reused in responding to comments received after the July 18, 2003 deadline for comments. The “new” Comments Nos. 40-43 and Comments Nos. 44-50 have been removed from this summary as they were submitted for the July 24, 2003 hearing but were received after the July 18, 2003 deadline. Comment No. 51 was submitted at the July 24, 2003 hearing and Comments Nos. 52-55 address questions raised by the Regional Board at the July 24, 2003 hearing and submitted before the August 25, 2003 deadline for receipt of those comments. Only comments addressing questions raised by the Regional Board at its July 24, 2003 hearing are included below.

	Commenter (Date Received)	Item	Comment	Response
51.	Wayne Aller, Nollwood Property Owner Association (July 24, 2003)	A.	There are alternatives to the Sunshine Canyon Landfill. The Mesquite Landfill can take all of Southern California's trash for 100 years.	Refer to Comment/Response No. 16
		B.	Causal relationship can and have been shown between health problems as a function of living close to a landfill.	This issue is discussed in the Final Subsequent Environmental Impact Report for the proposed City-side expansion of the landfill and will be discussed by medical professionals at the September 11, 2003 Board hearing.
		C.	There is simply no way to insure that any kind of liner will retain its integrity in the face of a major earthquake.	Landfill regulations require that liners be designed to withstand a specific intensity earthquake appropriate to their classification. The intensity and duration of shaking caused by the earthquake that would create the most damage at the site (not necessarily the largest nor the closest) is carefully calculated using accepted industry procedures. No liner (containment system) for a municipal solid waste landfill such as Sunshine Canyon may be located on a known active fault subject to surface rupture. Final excavation grades are required to be mapped by a registered geologist and reviewed. by Regional Board staff prior to start of construction to ensure there is no evidence of active faulting nor unfavorable foundations.
52.	Mark Ridley-Thomas Assemblymember, Forty-eight District (August 13, 2003)		Support the proposed expansion of the Sunshine Canyon Landfill, because none of the alternatives would provide the same level of cost effectiveness, efficiency and environmental justice that the expansion of Sunshine Canyon brings.	This comment is noted.

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53.	Ruth Galanter (August 22, 2003)		Landfills are essential for waste disposal. Sunshine Canyon Landfill, with all the conditions imposed upon it, continues to offer the most practical solution available. If the expansion were to be denied, after all the other permits are in place, trash disposal would become more expensive without any guarantee of equivalent environmental protections.	The Regional Board evaluates the proposed waste discharge in accordance with current State and Federal regulations to protect the water resources of the State. Waste disposal cost is not currently a factor of consideration of whether the proposed landfill expansion should be approved.
54.	Mark Paulson, Councilman, First District, City of Alhambra (August 22, 2003)		The Sunshine Canyon Landfill has served local communities for 45 years and has the necessary infrastructure to remain in operation over the next 25 years. Without any other current viable options, we must support this facility.	This comment is noted.
55.	Wayde Hunter, North Valley Coalition (August 25, 2003)	A	Detection of 1,4-Dioxane in ground water	1,4—Dioxane was detected in three monitoring wells and the extraction trench in the unlined City portion of Sunshine Canyon Landfill and also in the leachate of the County portion of the landfill. 1,4-dioxane may be found in such typical household products such as dishwashing soap, baby lotion, and hair shampoo. As a result of these detections of 1,4-dioxane, the tentative waste discharge requirements (WDRs) direct the operator to submit an evaluation monitoring program to determine the extent of this release to be followed by a corrective action program to remediate this contamination
		B	Health Effects from Sunshine Canyon Landfill	Refer to Comment/Response No. 51.B.
		C	Need for off-site monitoring wells.	The evaluation and corrective action monitoring programs required by the tentative WDRs require additional monitoring wells to be installed to determine the extent of any releases from Sunshine Canyon Landfill. It is not yet known whether this will require off-site monitoring.

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		D	Odors from sewer caused by landfill leachate discharged to sewer system	The City of Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation (Bureau) issues requirements for discharge of liquid, including landfill leachate, to the sanitary sewer system. The Bureau is currently investigating these odor complaints.
		E	Cumulative Effects of future proposed expansion of Sunshine Canyon Landfill	Environmental effects from the entire proposed expansion, including a proposed expansion that would join the City and County portions of the landfill, have been discussed in the July 1997 Subsequent Environmental Impact (SEIR) for Sunshine Canyon Landfill. For large projects, such as the proposed expansion of Sunshine Canyon Landfill, WDRs are generally issued in "phases" to reflect changes in design and site conditions.
		F	Wind Tunnel Effects	This issue was addressed in the SEIR as well as in a report submitted to, required by, and approved by, the City of Los Angeles Planning Department. The conclusion was that the worst impacts from wind were caused when the wind was blowing in an easterly direction from the I-5 freeway and not from the landfill
		G	Incremental Approval	Refer to Comment/Response No. 55.E. The current proposed expansion into Phase 1 of City Landfill Unit 2 is similar to expansions at other landfill in the Los Angeles Region and at other Regional Boards. WDRs for landfills are frequently revised in order to consider changing conditions as a landfill is being built and to ensure that designs and construction criteria are more thoroughly and effectively regulated.
		H	Deficiency in Wetlands Protection	The WDRs are only one permit required before Sunshine Canyon Landfill can expand. The WDRs concern the construction, monitoring, and closure of Sunshine Canyon Landfill. Wetlands issues are permitted separately. BFI must receive both a 401 certification from this Regional Board and a 404 permit from the U.S. Corps of Engineers prior to any activities in waters of the State. Neither of these permits will be considered unless and until WDRs are issued for the expansion of the landfill.